REMARKS

INTRODUCTION:

In accordance with the foregoing, claims 1, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 15, and 16 have been amended. No new matter is being presented, and approval and entry are respectfully requested.

Claims 1-3 and 5-16 are pending and under consideration. Reconsideration is respectfully requested.

REJECTION UNDER 35 U.S.C. §103:

A. In the Office Action, at pages 3-8 and 10, numbered paragraphs 9 and 11, claims 1-3, 5, 7-8, and 10-16 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Qureshi et al. (USPN 6,456,305; hereafter, Qureshi). The reasons for the rejection are set forth in the Office Action and therefore not repeated. The rejection is traversed and reconsideration is requested.

Independent claims 1, 10, 11, 15, and 16 have been amended for clarification. See the description on page 16, lines 4-6 in the specification for support for the added changes.

It is respectfully submitted that, in the col. 4, line 41 through col. 5, line 2, Qureshi recites:

> The present invention is directed to generating a scalable HTML page and fitting the entire graphical display of objects in a display space of the page to the dimensions and resolution of a display window of a program such as a browser. Generally, a first facility translates at least one page of a document that contains different types of graphically displayable objects into the scalable HTML page. In one embodiment of the invention described below, slides with graphically displayable objects in a slide presentation file are used to generate a plurality of corresponding scalable HTML pages, i.e., Slide HTML pages. It is envisioned that other types of files that includes slides and/or pages with graphically displayable objects could also be translated into scalable HTML pages that correspond to each slide. These other types of files may be created with other programs including word processors, desktop publishers, spreadsheets, and editors. (emphasis added)

> The present invention ensures that the respective position and size for each object and the display space of the scalable HTML page are maintained when the page is graphically displayed in a display window that has dimensions and/or a video display resolution different than the values encoded for the page. The present invention provides a second facility that automatically fits the graphical display of the objects included in the scalable HTML page to the dimensions of the display window. The second facility maintains the original aspect ratio for the objects in the scalable HTML page that are graphically displayed in the display window. The present invention thus enables a user to view the graphical display of every object in a scalable HTML page without having to scroll back and forth in the display window. (emphasis added)

That is, Qureshi recites automatically adjusting a size of a graphical display of HTML objects to fit a display screen, which solves the problem of automatically fitting the graphical display of an HTML page to a display window that has a video display resolution that is different than the video display resolution initially encoded for the HTML page. However, Qureshi does not recite an image of at least one of the data elements with a user-determined display size is displayed on the display unit, i.e., does not recite displaying at least one portion of the display layout on the display unit with a user-determined display size, as is recited by the present invention. Hence, Qureshi teaches away from the present invention because Qureshi recites fitting the entire graphical display to a display screen, in contrast to the present invention, which recites displaying a selected portion in a user-determined display size.

Thus, it is respectfully submitted that amended independent claims 1, 10, 11, 15, and 16 are patentable under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) over Qureshi et al. (USPN 6,456,305). Since claims 2-3, 5, 7-8, 12, 13, and 14 depend from amended claims 1, 10, and 11, respectively, claims 2-3, 5, 7-8, 12, 13, and 14 are submitted to be patentable under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) over Qureshi et al. (USPN 6,456,305) for at least the reasons that amended claims 1, 10, and 11 are submitted to be patentable under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) over Qureshi et al. (USPN 6,456,305).

B. In the Office Action, at pages 8-10, numbered paragraphs 10-11, claims 6 and 9 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Qureshi et al. (USPN 6,456,305; hereafter, Qureshi) in view of Iwamura et al. (USPN 6,388,684; hereafter, Iwamura). The reasons for the rejection are set forth in the Office Action and therefore not repeated. The rejection is traversed and reconsideration is requested.

Qureshi teaches automatically adjusting a size of a graphical display of HTML objects to fit a display screen. Iwamura teaches displaying an enlargement target of an entire original image on a display screen by automatically disposing the enlarged image on the display screen superimposed on the entire original.

In contrast, the applicants' invention, as recited in amended claim 1, recites "facilitating switching between controlling a display layout of the display unit based on the detected display specification data and the detected layout data, so that a display size is appropriate for readability of text data elements in the document data when being displayed on the display unit and controlling the display unit based on user input such that an image of at least one portion of the display layout is displayed on the display unit with a user-determined display size."

As discussed on page 16, lines 4-6, in the applicants' specification, in the embodiment of FIG. 10, the CPU 26 at step S28 calculates a display size that is appropriate for the text data elements to be readable on the screen of the display unit21, based on the calculated font size. The user is allowed to input, from the operation unit 27, a demand for selection of the document

data to the CPU, and in the display system 101 of this embodiment, the switching between the display-method1 document data and the display-method2 document data may be utilized for displaying the selected document data on the screen of the display unit 21.

Qureshi fails to disclose or suggest a display control unit "facilitating switching between controlling a display layout of the display unit based on the detected display specification data and the detected layout data, so that a display size is appropriate for readability of text data elements in the document data when being displayed on the display unit and controlling the display unit based on user input such that an image of at least one portion of the display layout is displayed on the display unit with a user-determined display size" as in the applicants' invention.

Iwamura does not cure the deficiencies of Qureshi mentioned above and does not disclose or suggest the "display control unit" features of the applicants' invention. For at least the above reasons, it is submitted that Qureshi and Iwamura do not disclose or suggest the above features of the applicants' claimed invention.

It is respectfully submitted that the Examiner admits that Qureshi does not teach that the display control unit allows an image of a data element with a user-determined display size to be overlapped over a background image of the entire document data with an original display size.

Iwamura recites displaying an enlargement target of an entire original image on a display screen by automatically disposing the enlarged image on the display screen superposed on the entire original image (see FIG. 1A-1C and col. 2, lines 39-40, Iwamura) and specifying and computing the values of the area of the enlargement target region, the area of the enlarged image display region and the enlargement ratio so as to maximize one of these values and disposing the enlarged image on the basis of the result of computation while displaying the enlarged target on the display screen so that a peripheral region adjoining the enlargement target region is displayed between these two regions (see abstract, Iwamura). Thus, Iwamura also teaches away from the present claimed invention.

Hence, neither Iwamura nor Qureshi (see above) recites an image of at least one portion of the display layout is displayed on the display unit with a user-determined display size, as is recited by amended claim 1 of the present claimed invention. Thus, amended claim 1 is submitted to be patentable under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) over Qureshi et al. (USPN 6,456,305) in view of Iwamura et al. (USPN 6,388,684). Since claims 6 and 9 depend, directly or indirectly, from amended claim 1, claims 6 and 9 are submitted to be patentable under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) over Qureshi et al. (USPN 6,456,305) in view of Iwamura et al. (USPN 6,388,684) for at least the reasons that amended claim 1 is submitted to be patentable under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) over Qureshi et al. (USPN 6,456,305) in view of Iwamura et al. (USPN 6,388,684).

CONCLUSION:

In accordance with the foregoing, it is respectfully submitted that all outstanding objections and rejections have been overcome and/or rendered moot, and further, that all pending claims patentably distinguish over the prior art. Thus, there being no further outstanding objections or rejections, the application is submitted as being in condition for allowance which action is earnestly solicited. At a minimum, this Amendment should be entered at least for purposes of Appeal as it either clarifies and/or narrows the issues for consideration by the Board.

If the Examiner has any remaining issues to be addressed, it is believed that prosecution can be expedited and possibly concluded by the Examiner contacting the undersigned attorney for a telephone interview to discuss any such remaining issues.

If there are any underpayments or overpayments of fees associated with the filing of this Amendment, please charge and/or credit the same to our Deposit Account No. 19-3935.

Respectfully submitted,

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